This reference sheet lists any members of Congress who sit on committees relevant to youth mentoring’s legislative priorities, who have co-sponsored relevant mentoring legislation or who have signed letters supporting increases for federal funds for mentoring. You can use this list as you prepare for your meetings and thank offices who have signed on to legislation or support increases in funding.

*This is not intended to be a complete list of all members of Congress

**SENATE**

Senator John Thune  
*Majority Whip/Republican Assistant Leader  
**Key Committees:**  
Senate Finance Committee

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

Rep. Dusty Johnson (SD-01)  
**Key Committees:**  
- House Education and Labor Committee
Key Committees:

The committees in this resource sheet play key roles in supporting the mentoring movement in achieving our shared mission of fueling the quality and quantity of mentoring to close the mentoring gap for young people. Below is a description of the key committees for mentoring related legislation. These committees are specific to the bills and issues that you will discuss at Capitol Hill Day.

Appropriations Committee (House and Senate): These committees write laws each year to fund federal government agencies, departments and programs. The Appropriations Committees oversee the work done by twelve smaller, specialized subcommittees, which write laws specific to certain subject areas.

➢ The Commerce, Justice and Science Subcommittee (House and Senate): These subcommittees decide funding for the Youth Mentoring Grant when it allocates funds for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) at the Department of Justice (DOJ).

Education and Labor Committee (House) & Health, Education, Labor and Pensions Committee (Senate): These committees write education and labor related legislation. Laws that support school-based mentoring, like the Every Student Succeeds Act, Transition to Success Mentoring Act, and the Chronic Absenteeism Reduction in Every School Act are under the jurisdiction of this committee.

Ways and Means Committee (House) & Finance Committee (Senate): These committees work on tax legislation, as well as Social Security and health and human service programs that are financed by specific taxes or trust funds. These committees have jurisdiction over legislation related to mentoring for foster youth as well as working on tax incentives for workplaces that either host or support mentoring or hire opportunity youth.

Budget Committee (House and Senate): These committees review legislation that require federal tax dollars. The committees draft an annual resolution on the budget that provides a Congressional framework for spending and revenue levels, the federal surplus or deficit and public debt. The Budget Resolutions drafted by these committees is then used by the Appropriations Committee to assign funds to government agencies, departments and programs.